THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 780.] MONDAY, August 31, 1801. [Vol. XV.]

LEXINGTON:—Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, *(On Main Street)*—price Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I ſhall attend with commiſſioners appointed by Maſon county court, to perpetuate teſtimony reſpecting the ſurveys of Francis M'Connel Wm. M'Connel, & Jane Wiley, made by Wm M'Connel, on the firſt large weſt branch of Lawrence's creek, beginning about two miles up the ſame, on the 8th September 12 o'clock and continue from day to day until compleated.

JOHN E. FINLEY.

Lexington, Auguſt 17, 1801. *

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to purchaſe a quantity of LAMBS WOOL, and ſecond ſhearing of the beſt quality, for which he will give three ſhillings, if well broke, or two ſhillings and ſix pence, if picked and waſhed; one half the payment will be made in Caſh, and the other half in the beſt kind of Wool Hats.

He will take as an apprentice to the Hatting Buſineſs, a ſmart active BOY of 16 or 18 years of age.

George Weigart.

Water ſtreet, Lexington.

June 6th, 1801. tf

N. B. One or two Good JOURNEYMEN, who underſtand making Wool Hats, will meet with encouragement and conſtant employ. G. W

DAVID REID,

SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed his ſhop from the corner of Main and Croſs ſtreets, to the houſe formerly occupied by mr. J. Pew, oppoſite the Preſbyterian meeting houſe, where he now lives, and intends carrying on his buſineſs as uſual, he flatters himſelf from his unremitting attention to buſineſs, and the opportunity he has had of acquiring a general knowledge of it, ſtill to hold his ſhare of the public eſteem.

tf Lexington, Feb. 16th 1800.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted. D. R

Take Notice.

ALL thoſe indebted to the ſubſcriber either by bond, note, or book account, are earneſtly requeſted to come forward and ſettle their reſpective balances, on or before the firſt day of July next, with mr. Robert A. Gatewood, who is duly athoriſed to receive and receipt for the ſame.

William Leavy.

NOTICE,

THAT agreeable to a decretal order of the Bracken Quarter Seſſion Court, there will be expoſed to ſale in the town of Aguſta on the 19th day of October next, one hundred and twenty-ſeven acres of land on Little Bracken, in the county aforeſaid, with the appurtenances, and the lots in ſaid town known in the plan thereof by their numbers, viz. No. 95, 25, 73, 29, 27, 79, 81, 114 26, 28, 30, 74, 80, 91 and one out lot of two and a half acres adjoining Main and Back ſtreets; alſo, 380 gallons firſt rate ſtills &c. The ſame being mortgaged by Samuel and William Brooks, to John H. Raddick and John Gaſpard Swiſher, and will be ſold for ready money at what it will bring.

ROBT. DAVIS,
SAML. MORANDE,
JOHN HUNT. } Com'rs

12th Auguſt 1801. 2m¶

LANDS TO SELL

At a Reaſonable Price, viz.

18363 2 3 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the ſouth by Red river, on the north by Beaver creek, and a branch of Slate, the tract includes the whole Indian creek and its branches which afford many ſeats for mills, it is well timbered and watered with a great number of never failing ſprings beſides Indian creek, its ſoil is very fertile fit for cultivation tho' broken, it is intermixed with fine bottoms, with a little trouble, and a ſmall expence valuable proffits out of cultivation may be got in ſome part of the tract. The title indiſputable.

11646 1-3 acres, on the north ſide of the North fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth, running up the river with the meanders thereof 1100 poles when reduced to a ſtraight line, the ſoil pretty level and rich. The title indiſputable.

2367 1 2 acres, on the waters of the North fork of Rock-Caſtle river, Madiſon county.

300 acres, in Garrard county on White Oak run oppoſite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to Danville croſſes the tract N. E. & S. W. about 2-3 of a mile, it is of a very early entry

418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarkſville well watered and timbered.

46 town lots and out lots in the ſaid town of Clarkſville.

6000 acres, of land in ſeveral ſmall grants reſerved by the ſtate of Virginia, and confirmed by two acts of Congreſs, lying on the bank of the river Kaſkaſkias, near the town of the ſame name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.

200 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and oppoſite 18 miles iſland which lies about 25 miles above Louiſville, the tract is not far from a flouriſhing ſettlement in the grant.

N. B. Negroes, Produce, Merchandize, Lotts & Houſes in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken in part; a good plantation between Lexington and Mount Stirling will command a profitable bargain for the purchaſer of a conſiderable quantity of ſaid lands. For further information apply to

P. D. Robert,

tf High ſtreet Lexington.

Will be expoſed to Sale at Public Auction,

FOR CASH,

On the firſt day of the next September Court, for the County of Fayette, the following Tract of

LAND:

Twenty-nine thouſand three hundred and ſeventy acres lying in Hardin county, on the North bank of Green river, at the mouth of Nolin, on the lower bank thereof, joining John Harvie's land; entered and ſurveyed for John Philips, patented in the name of Benjamin Wynkoop, and by him conveyed to the ſubſcriber.

Individuals wiſhing to purchaſe, will make ſuch enquiries as will ſatisfy them, as to the title and quality of the land, between this time and the day of ſale; private propoſals may be made to the ſubſcriber's agent John M. Boggs in Lexington. On the day of ſale the title will be made to the purchaſer with a ſpecial Warranty.

Saml. Pleaſants

ALEXANDER PARKER

Has juſt recived in addition to his former aſſortment,

Port Wine, Tanners' Oil, Copperas, Muſcovado Sugar and India Nankeens.

Lexington, July 13th, 1801.

Barren County, ſct.

June Court of Quarter Seſſions, 1801.

Andrew Lowery, Complainant.

vs.

John Bell, Haidm Trigg, John Moſs, John Matthews, Abel Hennon, William Welſh, John M'Farren, and John Cole, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Bell, not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rule of this court, and it appearing ſatisfactory to the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate. On the motion of the complainant, by his counſel, it is ordered that unleſs the ſaid defendant Bell, appear here at the next court of quarter ſeſſions, for Barren county, and anſwer the complainants bill, that the ſame ſhall be taken *pro con feſſo*, and that a copy of this order be inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette two months, ſucceſſively, and another poſted up at this court houſe door, and alſo one other copy thereof at the front door of Mount Taber meeting houſe in Barren county.

A copy, Teſte.

† *Richd. Garnett*, C. B. Q. S. C.

ROBERT FRAZER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that, for the greater convenience of carrying on his buſineſs more extenſively, he has moved to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Stewart, as a Printing Office, and oppoſite Mr. Brent's Tavern, where he now carries on the

Watch & Clock Making, Silver Smith & Jewellery Buſineſſes,

In their various branches. He has now for ſale a Faſhionable Aſſortment of PLATE, PLATED & FANCY GOODS, and a Variety of JEWELLERY, which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for CASH.

tf Lexington, July 27, 1801.

N. B. The higheſt price will be given for OLD GOLD and SILVER.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

One or Two APPRENTICES to the *Tanning & Currying Buſineſs.*

Wm. Story.

Georgetown, Auguſt 17th, 1801.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Clarke county, a brown mare, with a ſtar in her forehead, about fourteen hands and a half high, has the fiſtula, and is about 14 years old, appraiſed to £10.

* *Cornelius Skinner*

DOCTOR TRISLER

Takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he has juſt received

A General Aſſortment of

MEDICINE,

Where thoſe who are in need may be furniſhed, for ready caſh only.

¶1w Jeſſamine county, Auguſt 24th, 1801.

WHEREAS the 4th ſection of the act entitled "An act laying duties upon Carriages for the conveyance of perſons, and repealing the former act for that purpoſe," requires that every Perſon having or keeping a carriage or carriages, upon which a duty or duties ſhall be payable according to ſaid act, ſhall yearly, and in every year, in the month of September, or within ſixty days previous thereto, make and ſubſcribe a true and exact entry of each and every ſuch carriage, therein ſpecifying diſtinctly, each carriage owned or kept by him or her, for his or her uſe, or for hire, with the deſcription or denomination thereof, and the rate of duty to which every ſuch carriage is liable. This is therefore to inform thoſe who may be owners or poſſeſſors of carriages ſubject to duties according to ſaid act, that entries thereof will be received at my ſtore in Lexington, until the 30th September next.

John Arthur, C. I. D. I. S. O.

Auguſt 18, 1801. 4tJMtp

BLANKS

OF VARIOUS KINDS,

May be had at this office.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber living in Fayette county, near gen. John South's, one bay horſe, 4 years old, 13 hands high, no brand to be diſcovered, two ſmall white ſpots near his ſhoulder; appraiſed to ſix pounds.

Alſo a ſorrel horſe colt, ſuppoſed one year old, four white feet, a large ſnip on his noſe, a ſmall ſtar on his forehead; appraiſed to £3.

German Baxter.

May 12th, 1801. †3w

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on Thurſday the 17th of September next, I will attend the commiſſioners appointed by the county court of Harriſon under an act of aſſembly "entitled an act to reduce in to one, the ſeveral acts to aſcertain the boundaries of lands and for other purpoſes," to take the depoſitions of witneſſes, to eſtabliſh the calls of an entry, made in the name of Joſiah Watſon, of 5000 acres of land on a branch of Licking waters now called the North fork of Raven creek, lying about two miles above the Bullock Pens, on ſaid creek in Harriſon county. The commiſſioners to meet at the houſe of Andrew Hampton, Eſq. and proceed from thence to the land, and to do ſuch further acts as may be deemed neceſſary and agreeably to the above recited act.

JOHN TAYLOR, Att'y. in fact for JOSIAH WATSON.

Lexington, 15th Auguſt, 1801.

WHEREAS, my wife Hannah Coulson, has declared ſhe has received unmerited abuſe from me, and that ſhe has been conſtrained to come to a determination not to live with me again. I ſhould not do juſtice to that conſcious rectitude which I have ever obſerved towards her, were I to paſs over in ſilence ſuch ſevere animadverſions—It is well known to the public that ſhe left her huſband and tender offſpring for ſeveral months laſt winter, previous to which my property was wantonly deſtroyed by her, even my clothes and papers did not eſcape the fury of her hands, and thoſe very garments which defended my infants from the inclement weather, were either draged in pieces or committed to the devouring element—Notwithſtanding theſe groſs deviations from conjugal obligations, I opened my arms to receive as I was in hopes a repenting ſpouſe, but alas! her conduct after ſhe returned, evinced to my ſorrow that her diſpoſition was ſtill to injure my property, and blaſt forever every proſpect of happineſs in a marriage relation.

John Coulson.

Teſte,

Wm. Johnſon. *3t

State of Kentucky, ... Quarter Seſſions, Auguſt Term, 1801.

William Meade, Complainant.

againſt

Thomas Alsbury, Matthias Harman, and Ezekiel Drady, Defendants

THE Defendants, Alſbury and Harman not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth. On motion of the complainant by his council, it is ordered that the ſaid defendants do appear on the ſecond day of the next October term, and anſwer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be publiſhed two months in one of the Kentucky news-papers, and a copy read at the methodiſt meeting in Preſtonburg, ſome day immediately after divine ſervice, and another copy poſted on the door of the court houſe.

A copy, Teſte,

Ro. Higgins, C. C.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I ſhall attend with commiſſioners appointed by the county court of Breckenridge county, on the Ohio, at the little Yellow Banks, in ſaid county, at the begining corner of Boling Stark's Five Thouſand acre, and William Harriſon's Two Thouſand acre ſurveys, at the lower end of the ſaid Little Yellow Banks, the ſecond Tueſday in November next, and if neceſſary, adjourn from day to day, until the buſineſs is completed; in order to take depoſitions of ſundry witneſſes, and perpetuate teſtimony, to eſtabliſh the claims of Boling Starke, William Harriſon and John King.

GEORGE NEAL.

Auguſt 19, 1801. *

JOHN LOWRY,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

HAS juſt received at his ſtand on Main croſs ſtreet, near the corner of Short ſtreet (Lexington,) ſuch a ſupply of Furs of different kinds, as enables him to furniſh any article in his line of buſineſs, as well executed, and on as moderate terms, as at any other factory in this ſtate. From his knowledge of the trade and attention to buſineſs, he hopes a continuation of public patronage.

CASH or HATS, will be given in exchange for Lambs' wool, or wool of the ſecond ſheering.

August 19 1801.

LOST

ON the road between Lexington and Bryan's Station, on Wedneſday laſt, a

Red Morocco Pocket Book,

containing three receipts from William Walker to Turner Morris, amounting to 20l in the whole; alſo, a ſummons from James Ingle, to Turner Morris, to attend the Fourth day of the court of quarter ſeſſions of Bourbon county: whoever will deliver ſaid book and papers to the printer hereof, or to the ſubſcriber living near Fulkerſons ferry, Jeſſamine county, ſhall have ONE DOLLAR reward.

Turner Morris.

Auguſt 21ſt, 1801. 3mt

European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON June 11.

From French papers received laſt night.

The counſellor of ſtate, Bernadotte, commander in chief of the weſtern army, to the Secretary at War.

Rennes, May 3.

I have the honor to inform you, citizen miniſter, that the following report has been made to me—on the night of the 23d of April, the Mayor, his aſſeſſor, and two young men of the diſtrict of Moreac, in the department of Morbihan, were forcibly carried off by a gang of ten or twelve armed brigands; they were butchered and afterwards buried in the mud, near the diſtrict of St. Allaveſtre, where their mangled remains were found three days after.

This crime was perpetrated in retaliaon for the baniſhment of a preiſt, who openly preached rebellion.

A fatal event of the like nature has taken place in the diſtrict of Plaviguer between Auray and Baud.

In the ſame department, and near Auray the Mayor of Pruniret was aſſaſſinated by the a gang of murderers.

In the department of the northern coaſts, in the diſtrict of Plunaget, citizen Duval was forced from his dwelling, and within a few yards of his own houſe ſhot and ſtabbed to death. Not far from the above village another corpſe was found half buried.

In ſeveral diſtricts the Tree of Liberty has been cut down, and every inſult offered to true republicans. ... of Madlou, who found means to eſcape, is again in cuſtody—the wretch owns that he killed fourteen republicans while he was at large.

Improvements in the police of great towns are, for the moſt part extremely ſlow in their progreſs. The ſtreets of Stockholm, the Swediſh capital, are ſo indifferently lighted with lamps, that it was laſt year found neceſſary to iſſue an order of the police enjoining every perſon who ſhould walk out in the ſtreets, between the hours of eleven at night and five in the morning, to carry a lanthern in his hand.

The exchange and the improvements of the Engliſh in the abbreviation of manufacturing labor, enabled the merchants of this country to underſel every competitor at the late Leipſic Fair. Mr. Humphreys paid for his lodgings and warehouſe-room, during the time of fair, 1000 Saxon crowns; and ſold Engliſh goods to a vaſt amount. Mr. William Cole, ſold alſo great quantities of hats, kerſeymeres for veſts, &c. &c. No German manufactures could ſtand the competion.

It ſeemed as if the market had been opened for Britiſh goods excluſively.

An Ingenious Swede has, for ſeveral years preſerved his fruit trees by the following means, from having their bloſſom blighted by froſts in the ſpring. When the froſts come on, in the end of autumn, he pours water in abundance round the trunks of the trees, ſo that the roots feel the impreſſion of the cold. In the begining of ſpring, he heaps ſnow upon them, by which the vegetation is retarded, and the trees are hindered from bloſſoming too ſoon. Conſequently, the buds do not appear till there is no longer any thing to be feared from the ſpring froſts.

Much benefit has reſulted to the ſtarving poor in Paris. from the beneficent exertions of the ſoup Society. More than 1800 perſons ſubſcribed, of whom 1000 communicated their ſubſcriptions by the firſt conſul. 162,000 rations of ſoup were delivered out in the courſe of the laſt ſeaſon. From the 20th of May to the 21ſt of September the diſtribution of ſoup ceaſes; it will then recommence for the ſeaſon enſuing. A third of the funds are ſtill unconſumed.

June 12.

A letter from lieutenant general Fox, to lord Hobart, dated Mahon 25th April, ſtates the offer made by the following corps to ſerve in Egypt, viz. the 1ſt and 2d battallions of the 20th, 31ſt, 36th, and

82d regiments; the battalion of light infantry, under the command of colonel Rofs, compofed of the light companies of the above regiments, and that of the ancient Irifh fencibles and captain Millar's company of the royal artillery.

ABOUT PEACE.

It would feem from the declarations made in the Houfe ofCommons laft night, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that there ftill exifts fome profpect of the reftoration of tranquility between France & this country. The facts on which the hopes of the right hon. gentleman are founded, have not been communicated to the public, nor would it indeed be proper that they fhould; but to deny that there are fome fatisfactory grounds for his entertaining thofe hopes, would be to difpute his acknowledged integrity, and the well known fincerity of his profeffions. Notwithftanding the reports to the contrary, we find in the Miniſter's declarations no weak reafons for believing that the intercourfe between the two governments has been refumed. The channels of communication have been all along open and practicable; but that fingle circumftance cannot with any propriety be confidered as a motive capable of inducing mr. Addington to hope that the concluſion of a Treaty of peace is not very remote. He muft evidently be actuated by other caufes.

June 13.

By the defire of the king of Pruffia, commiffioners are appraifing the property belonging to the houfe of Orange in Holland.

Both in Great Britain and on the continent, the crops of grain of every kind promife to be uncommonly large: and as the intercourfe between Great Britain and the continent will be free, the plenty and price will be equalized.

The price of the beft Carolina rice is 29s. 9d. per cwt.

June 15.

A flag of truce arrived on Saturday from France, and brought difpatches for government, which are faid to be of a very pacific character.

June 16.

Yefterday fir John Parnel, obferved in Houfe of Commons, that he thought the continued and difturbed ought to be difnow the greateft evil that Ireland fuffered.

The king of Sardinia refides at Naples.

On the 17th of May, the French levied a new contribution of one million of livres on the city of Leghorn.

France.

STRASBURG, June 7.

OF A NEW WAR.

The reports of war again fpread thro' Germany, are totally void of foundation. —Kehl and Caffel are again occupied by the French; but this ought to cauſe no alarm.

Italy.

GENOA, May 30.

A Reguſan Captain has depofed, that there has been a revolution at Coghari, (Sardinia) in favor of the French; and that he met Gantheaume's fquadron apparently fteering for that place.

American Intelligence.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 4.

From Waterford Papers of the 19 June. Hoſtilities, it evidently appears, are about to be commenced between France and Germany. In this warfare the French will probably have to contend with a new enemy, the King of Pruffia. As it regards this wily and perfidious Prince, the event of the conteſt can not excite much pity.

Captain Gardner, from Newry, informs that previous to his failing, accounts had been received of ſerious diſturbances in England. We are inclined to diſbelieve this news, as capt. Parſons, who left England on the 8th of June, mentions nothing of the kind.

The Dagſborough, Capt. Smith, in a ſhort paſſage from Madeira, arrived here laſt night. Capt. Smith ſtates, that the day on which he ſailed from Madeira, a veſſel arrived from Algeziras, with information, that in conſequence of a deciſive victory obtained by the combined forces of France and Spain, over thoſe of Portugal, the latter had acceded to the terms of pacification offered by the former.—The price of peace is ſtated to be 8,000,000 of dollars—of which France is to receive 5 and Spain 3,000,000. The other conditions of the treaty are not ſtated. The captain from Algeziras ſaid that he had ſeen the Spaniſh account of this information. The Dagſborough performed her voyage from hence to Madeira, and back again in 75 days.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his correſpondent in this city, dated June 5.

"The emperor of Ruſſia, finding lord Nelſon was before the port of Revel with his fleet, cauſed the Engliſh admiral to be informed that he had ordered all Engliſh ſeamen in his dominions who had been made priſoners, to be releaſed; and had alſo ordered that the embargo ſhould be immediately taken off all Engliſh ſhips. There are about 200 trading veſſels belonging to this country in the Ruſſian ports, which will be directly at liberty to ſet ſail. The intelligence came in an official form from lord Nelſon himſelf to lord St. Vincent, and its arrival has given univerſal joy and ſatisfaction to the merchants. The king of Sweden who was about ordering his fleet to ſet ſail to meet and join the Ruſſian fleet, was informed by lord Nelſon, through the Swediſh admiral, that if the latter was found at ſea the former would conſider it as renewing hoſtilities, and ſhould act accordingly: The king of Sweden ordered that the fleet ſhould remain in port, about the ſame time prince Charles of Heſſe evacuated Hamburgh and the other towns where the Daniſh troops had been ſtationed which information is alſo official. No doubt now is entertained but peace will ſoon be effected between Great Britain and the northern powers. Count Barnſtorff the Daniſh ſecretary of ſtate is coming to London, and is now on his way, in order to adjuſt all miſunderſtandings between the two powers. Lord Nelſon, finding there is now no enemy to fight in the Baltic, has aſked leave to reſign, which offer has been accepted on account of the ill ſtate of his health. He is to be ſucceeded in the command by admiral Pole.

"The French funds have been falling ever ſince the news of our victory in Egypt—they have fallen from 57 to 48.

A report is current that a convulſion is notwithſtanding expected to take place in Paris, papers that their armies are [illegible] given out in their and covering the coaſt with an intent to invade England or Ireland as the *dernier reſort* of the cheif conſul. We are more ready to receive them now than ever we were.

"An extraordinary Gazette was publiſhed this morning with the ſucceſs of the progreſs of our armies in the Eaſt. The official diſpatches brought by Mr. Spencer are dated camp before Alexandria, 20th April, 1801, and ſigned by Major general J. H. Huchinſon who ſucceeded ſir Ralph Abercrombie.

Auguſt 5.

Extract of a letter dated "Liſbon, June 26th, 1801.

"The peace between this country, Spain, and France, was concluded about the 8th or 9th inſtant, and ratified by the two former immediately:—The conditions have not been made public; however it is ſaid great ſacrifices were made in money and diamonds, beſides giving up territory in this kingdom, Brazils, and India; and regarding Great Britain, the ports to be compleatly ſhut to all ſhips of war and commerce. We have felt very unpleaſant ſenſations ever ſince this treaty has been concluded,—not knowing preciſely our ſituation—but having ſeen the effects of every ſimilar peace concluded by the French, when it ſuited their intereſt to overſtep the terms, we have judged it a matter of prudence to place our property, as quickly as poſſible, out of their reach and we hope by the end of this month, that all of it will be ſhipped, and the veſſels all ready to ſail with the firſt convoy that offers. Within theſe few days a new alarm has taken place: it is ſaid to be a very doubtful caſe whether the Firſt Conſul will ratify this peace or not; in fact 'tis ſuſpected he will not, and his brother Lucien Buonaparte, who concluded it at Badajoz, with Mr. Pinto, and the Prince of Peace, declared on the receipt of diſpatches, that he much doubted it, and had the courier arrived before he had ſigned it, it would have been broken off;—it is likewiſe ſaid, that he has forbidden the court of Spain to publiſh it. The Spaniards are not leſs alarmed than the Portugueſe, from the great bodies of troops that the French are pouring into Spain; ſome people ſuſpect that it is to revolutionize Spain &c. others to make embarkments of troops for Ireland or Italy—be it as it may, it places us again in a very unpleaſant ſituation, and makes every perſon think very ſeriouſly of quitting the country, at leaſt every one that can remove his property;—ſuch as have debts owing them, muſt remain or give them up."

New-York.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 3.

IMPORTANT.

Captain Francis Baxter, who arrved here yeſterday in the brig Huntreſs, in 39 days from Cadiz, has furniſhed us with an extract from his Journal, containing the following information.

EXTRACT.

Arrivals from different ports in the Mediterranean.—1ſt, ſix ſail of Brazil ſhips taken by a French privateer, two of which were ſunk. April 20, four arrived at Cadiz—thoſe of the Portugueſe from 18 to 24 guns, and from 100 to 250 men each.

"Orders have been received from the French government by the Spaniſh conſul at Cadiz to take poſſeſſion of all captured American property; which was complied with.

"The king of Spain has given to the French, 12 ſail of the line, ready for ſea, to be officered and manned by Frenchmen.

"Six thouſand French troops were on their march for Cadiz to protect the place, and the French and Spaniſh fleets from Breſt, were daily expected there, where 5 ſail of the line from Ferrol, and two frigates from Breſt had arrived, the latter having on board officers and ſeamen for the above fleet. Fourteen more ſhips of war were daily expected from the Mediterranean.

"Letters from the American conſul at Malaga, and the conſul at Algiers, mention, that eleven ſail of American veſſels had been captured by the Tripolitan cruiſers—and that no American veſſels were permitted to ſail from the Mediterranean without convoy.

"Olivenza, on the frontiers of Portugal, is taken by the French, who ſent in a flag, requeſting the place to be given up, which was agreed to by the Portugueſe, but as the French troops were marching in, 3000 Frenchmen were blown up by the ſpringing of a mine which was prepared for the purpoſe. The remainder of the French, who were exaſperated in the higheſt degree, rushed forward, carried the place, and put every ſoul to death. They purſued their march to Charves, and Alamanda, of which they poſſeſſed themſelves, and put all the Portugueſe in thoſe three places to the ſword."

On theſe particulars we have no remarks to make—let the reader decide. Capt. B. however, in a poſtſcript to his journal, ſays, "there is no doubt but the above may be depended on."

Capt. Hoyt, of the Huntreſs, informs us, that he received a letter from the American conſul at Malaga, which mentioned, that no Tripolitan cruiſers had been ſeen further down than to the weſtward of Cape de Gat.

He further informs, that five Engliſh ſail of the line, and two frigates, had lately arrived, and were cruiſing off Cadiz—and that the French and Spaniards had united their colors, which had already been hoiſted on board their veſſels.

Maſſachuſetts.

SALEM, July 30.

By captain Crowninſheild, from Algeziras and Madeira, we are informed that previous to his ſailing from the former place he ſaw a letter from Genoa, dated June 17, to an American captain at Algeziras, which mentioned that 5 American veſſels had been captured by the Tripolitan cruiſers, and that two American ſhips were at Genoa, arming determined to fight their way down the Streights.

Capt. C. ſaw at Algeziras a Gibraltar paper containing intelligence from Egypt to June four, which mentioned that the Engliſh army ſtill continued before Alexandria—that it ſtopped all communications from the country, and had cut off all ſupplies of water by the aqueduct. The idea of the Engliſh conquering Egypt was quite ridiculed at Algeziras. Capt. C. alſo ſaw at Algeziras, the Madrid Gazette of June 10—15, containing the articles of a treaty between the Portugueſe, French and Spaniards, by which hoſtilities were immediately to ceaſe—the Portugueſe were to pay eight millions of dollars to the French and two millions to the Spaniards—were to cede part of their territory to the latter, to have their fortreſſes garriſoned by French troops, and were to exclude the Engliſh from all their ports. On the third of July a ſloop arrived at Medeira, in three days from Liſbon, the maſter of which confirmed the foregoing, and added that the court of Portugal had rejected the terms, ſuppoſed in conſequence of an Engliſh fleet appearing off Liſbon, of fourteen ſail of the line—the commander of which had ſent in word that he had come, by order of his government, to afford them protection. Hoſtilities recommenced, and the Engliſh were quitting Liſbon as faſt as poſſible.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, Auguſt 11.

The following extract is worthy of the the moſt ſerious conſideration of the citizens of the United States, and the miniſters of religion throughout the world.—

"It is often the caſe, that thoſe who differ from current orthodxy, are aſperſed with the name of atheiſtical or deiſtical perſons; although they believe the excellency of religious piety, and lead a virtuous courſe of life.

"The perſons generally aſperſed, are thoſe who believe the univerſal goodneſs of God, and the entire agreement of reaſon and revelation, but each according to the conviction of his own mind. But as it was not my intent to ſay any thing in defence of their tenets, I ſhall proceed to make ſome remarks on the diſingenuity of thoſe that aſperſe them. It is very apparent, that they are ſenſible what they ſay is a ſlur on the characters on whom they fix the appellation, becauſe they mention it as an ill thing; which conſideration alone, ought to prevail with perſons of any tolerable decency in their behaviour or whoſe pretentions to religion are not entirely hypocritical, to be extremely cautious in ſaying any thing which affects a perſon's character; becauſe it is obvious, that ſatisfaction and advancement, are in ſome meaſure connected with the eſteem of others; and conſequently to throw an odium on another's character, has aplain tendency to do him an irreparable injury; yet nothing is more common, than for a perſon as abovementioned to be generally pronounced a deiſt, and ſometimes an atheiſt, without any particular enquiry into the equity of the charge by thoſe who pronounce him ſuch; which, to ſay no worſe, plainly ſhews a great deal of conceit and blind zeal; becauſe a difference in ſentiments from their ſuperior judgment (as they ſeem to take that for granted) is the foundation of the aſperſions. And what is it but a blind zeal (or what if I ſhould ſay a want of candour and common honeſty) that propagates the calumny, on ſuch a perſon, who innocently and truly believes he has an equal right to think for himſelf, with the reſt of mankind, and likewiſe to declare his judgment? Though miniſters in general ſhould be eſteemed and reſpected more than any other rank of men, yet it is very much to be feared, there are ſome of all denominations who are in ſome meaſure acceſſory to the continuation of this diſpoſition in people, to think ill of perſons of different ſentiments, through the neglect of duly recommending (both in pulpit and converſation) the right of private judgment, and a benevolent diſpoſition to all mankind.

"I think nothing is more abſurd, than to blame any man whatſoever, that leads a virtuous life, merely for his ſentiments; becauſe belief is neceſſary, that is, we muſt judge as the evidence of things, appears to our underſtanding; therefore no man is culpable for wrong opinions, nor a whit the better for right ones, any further, than he has, or has not, made a due uſe of his capacity, &c. in impartially enquiring into the truth of things. It is ſo evident that our judgement and eſtimation of man ought to be as they are virtuous, that I ſhall only quote a verſe or two from the Bible, Matthew VII. chap. 18, 20 verſes. "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit; neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. Wherefore by their fruits you ſhall know them." Acts Xth. chap. 34, 35 verſes. Then Peter opened his mouth and ſaid, of a truth I perceive that God is no reſpecter of perſons; but in every nation, he that feareth him and worketh righteouſneſs, is accepted with him."

"Now ſince this is the caſe as to the divine being himſelf, let all who own it to be their duty to imitate him, not only to eſteem men as virtuous, but vindicate them from unjuſt and opiniated cenſures: and not ſhew a backwardneſs freely to expreſs their own ſentiments for fear of the like treatment from ſuch mean ſpirits; tho' indeed, it may be more politic to follow the irony of a learned author: Whatever you do be orthodox. Orthodoxy will cover a multitude of ſins; but a cloud of virtue cannot cover the want of the minuteſt particle of orthodoxy.—Can my fellow-citizens, ſuch contracted ſentiments, promote Wiſdom, Piety, Humanity or Benevolence; or is it conſiſtent with the pure and heavenly precepts of the Chriſtian Religion?"

Lexington, August 31.

Doct. Bainbridge and Mr. Spangler, who were committed on a charge of murder, were acquitted of the charge by the examining court, held at Versailles, (Woodford county,) on Monday last.

A RECEIPT

To make an excellent American Wine.

Communicated to the Burlington Society for promoting Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, by Joseph Cooper, Esq. of Gloucester-county New-Jersey.

"I put a quantity of the comb, from which the honey has been drained, into a tub, to which I added a barrel of cider, immediately from the preſs; this mixture was well ſtirred, and ſo left to ſoak for one night. It was then ſtrained, before a fermentation took place; and honey was added, until the ſtrength of the liquor was ſufficient to bear an egg. It was then put into a barrel; and after the fermentation commenced, the caſk was filled every day, for three or four days, that the filth might work out at the bung hole. when the fermentation moderated, I put the bung in looſey, leſt ſtopping it tight might cauſe the caſk to burſt. At the end of five or ſix weeks, the liquor was drawn off into a tub; and the whites of eight eggs, well beat up, with a pint of clean ſand, were put into it; I then added a gallon of cider ſpirits, and after mixing the whole well together, I returned it into the caſk, which was well cleaned, bunged it tight, and placed it in a proper ſituation for racking off when fine. In the month of April following, I drew it off into kegs for uſe; and found it equal, in my opinion, to almoſt any foreign wine:—in the opinion of many judges it was ſuperior.

"This ſucceſs has induced me to repeat the experiment for three years; and I am perſuaded, that by uſing the clean honey, inſtead of the comb, as above deſcribed, ſuch an improvement might be made, as would enable the citizens of the United States to ſupply themſelves with a truly federal and wholeſome wine, which would not coſt one quarter of a dollar per gallon, were all the ingredients procured at the market price; and would have this peculiar advantage over every other wine, hitherto attempted in this country, that it contains no foreign mixture, but is made from ingredients produced from our own farms

By order of the ſociety

"WILLIAM COX, Junr. Sec."

BY YESTERDAY's MAIL.

LONDON, June 19.

Yeſterday afternoon we received by expreſs the Paris Journals to the 16th inſt. The Clef du Cabinet, of the 15th, ſtates, on the authority of a letter from Spain, on the Spaniſh frontiers, that peace had been concluded betwen Spain and Portugal; and that Lucien Buonaparte is gone to Badajoz to ſign the treaty, on the part of the French Republic.

The Anſon frigate ſailed from Portſmouth, for Liſbon, on Tueſday, with 150,000l. in ſpecie; being one-half of the ſubſidy lately voted by the Britiſh Parliament to the government of Portugal. It is probable, however, that ſhould the fate of Portugal really be decided before her arrival (which there is too much reaſon to believe will prove to be the caſe) the captain will have received the neceſſary intimation, ſo as to prevent the treaſure, from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Pacific arrangements, between the French Republic and the Ottoman Porte, are ſtill reported to be on the tapis: But there is no news relative to Egypt that is in any reſpect worthy of notice.

The Pruſſians have not yet manifeſted any diſpoſition to evacuate the Hanoverian Territory.

The diviſion of the Breſt fleet, which has been ſome time lying in the outer road ready for ſea, has been joined by ſeveral ſhips from the inner harbour.

FRANCE—The following we copy from a morning paper of this day:

"During laſt fortnight, very few if any private letters were allowed to come from France to England; a circumſtance which gave riſe to much ſpeculation and various. It is ſuppoſed that the French government ſtopped them, in hopes of intercepting ſome reaſonable correſpondence, or gaining information reſpecting certain political deſigns. On Monday, however, a great number letters were received from France, and from them we are enabled to throw a light upon the preſent ſtate of affairs.

"The report of the arreſt of Maſſena was not wholly unfounded. By perſons arrived from France it was known that his arreſt was expected. We can now add, upon good information, that a political intrigue has been for ſome time carrying on at Paris, for the purpoſe of ſupplanting Buonaparte and his government. The leaders of this intrigue are Reubell and Maſſena:—we know not whether Carnot is a party to it. Tongues have been buſy in Paris, though the news papers have been ſilent. As the means of ſucceeding in their deſigns, the Reubelliſts have repreſented Buonaparte's government as a deſpotiſm, wholly deſtructive of liberty. But after what has paſſed in France, the paſſion for freedom is as cold as it is in England, which has been ſhocked by the example of France. In the cauſe of Freedom, Reubell could form a weak party; in another cauſe he has been more ſucceſsful. His friends have repreſented the protracted negotiations between England and France, as a proof that the chief conſul has no deſign of making peace; that he is triſling with the diſtreſſes of the people, and meditating new wars and conqueſts, which, however they may add to his glory, muſt prolong and aggravate the ſufferings of the French people. Among other plans of ambition, that of the invaſion of England has been held out as the moſt chimerical and dangerous. The difficulties in the way of the ſettlement of the indemnities have alſo aſſiſted the Reubelliſts; and when it appeared that the French troops had croſſed the Rhine, a ſtrong ſentiment of diſcontent was manifeſted among the public. This period too, was thought to be a favorable one, in which Reubel and Maſſena ſhould ſtrike a blow, and an exploſion was actually looked for at Paris. But Buonaparte is too vigilant and penetrating. Fouche, miniſter of police, the Pitt of Paris, who has deſerted the Jacobins, as the other deſerted the parliamentary reformers, has kept a moſt watchful eye over the conſpirators, with all of whom he is acquainted, knowing their haunts and proceedings as well as their wiſhes, by the report of his ſpies, numerous and well paid. Buonaparte and Fouche, know ſo completely every ſtep of their enemies, that they are under no uneaſineſs, and they will not arreſt them, if it be poſſible to avoid that meaſure with ſafety. conſcious that even the arreſt of their enemies would excite an alarm of danger, and call in queſtion the ſtability of the government. It was the dread of the political exploſion, more than the appearance of war on the [illegible] of the French funds; it was to counteract the efforts of this faction, to baniſh the apprehenſions of a new war, that the review of the ſtate the French republic, in reſpect to her foreign relations, appeared laſt week in the Moniteur, and that the project of invading England was diſcountenanced. For the ſame reaſon was the high panegyric on the Engliſh miniſters publiſhed in the official Journal. But hollow are the praiſes of the chief conſul, and little faith do we place in his profeſſions of peace. He has adopted a kind and complimentary language, to lull the fears and raiſe the hopes of France—to give the people this great proof of his own ſincerity—and a great proof it is, that he believed the Britiſhminiſter ſincere."

June 20.

A rapid exchange of diſpatches has taken place during the whole of the preceding week between the governmants of France and England, and very ſanguine hopes are entertained in conſequence, that the baſis of negociation may have acquired ſome ſoliditv. We are told that yeſterday M. Otto had a long interview with lord Hawkeſbury in the preſence of Mr. Addington, and that the terms ſubmitted by the French, as preleminary are extremely favorable; it is even ſtated by ſome what theſe terms are, namely, that France conſents to give up Egypt, and to allow England to retain the port of Alexandria: that Peidmont is to be reſtored to the king of Sardinia: and that with regard to the colonies, the general principle will be to give back very little to France and her allies in the Eaſt-Indies, but to reſtore with a liberal hand, our conqueſts in the weſt. Suchare the ſtatements aſloat: we do not, however, attach much credit to them, it not being very probable that government at ſo early a period of negociation ſhould publiſh any report of its progreſs: we therefore conſider all further ſpeculation on the ſubject as preſent as impertinent. In the courſe of another week, perhaps, ſuch events may have occurred as will give a new feature to the whole buſineſs.

By another flag of truce, which arrived yeſterday at Dover, we again laſt night, received French papers of one day later than thoſe which reached town on Thurſday; as heretofore they contain but little news.

The rumour of peace having been concluded with Portgal, we find to have been premature; not a word appears in the Moniteurs either of the 15th or 16 on this ſubject, or indeed of any other, deſerving notice.

The Defenſeur of the 16th ſtates under the head of Pau, June 7th, that citizen Felix Deſportes, firſt ſecretary of Lucien Buonaparte, has written as follows:—Peace will ſoon be ſigned, the ambaſſador is gone to Badajoz."

A letter from Franckfort, of June 5, has the following paſſage:

"The German princes who had troops in Britiſh pay have at length, within this month, received the remainder of the ſubſidies, which they expected laſt December.

"Several princes of the empire, among others the electors of Mentz and Triers, the biſhops of Franconia, the duke of Wirtemburg, &c. have, in imitatatian of the court of Vienna, prohibited all clandeſtine meetings, and correſpondence with foreign aſſociations: it is moreover in agitation to extend the ſame prohibition to the whole of the empire.

A detachment of the 47th demi-brigade (ſays a letter from Barcelona, under the date of May 13th) coming from Montpellier, marched through this city, a fortnight ago, for Carthagena; to day another paſſes here. Orders have been given for the reception of four thouſand French troops, which are within two days march of this place; we alſo underſtand that nine hundred French ſailors are expected here in their way to Carthagenia. It appears theſe men are in Spaniſh pay.

"According to multiplied reports (ſays the Gazette of Hanau) the French, before the end of June will have thirty ſix thouſand men on the right bank of the Rhine."

We yeſterday learnt from the beſt authority, that the enemy's fleet in Breſt, according to the laſt advices, conſiſted of twenty-ſeven ſhips of the line ready for ſea. The complement of ſeamen on board the ſeventy-four's is fixed at only three hundred men, which proves that room is left for double the number of troops, as the French complement on board ſhips of this rate is eight hundred and fifty men.

WASHINGTON (City,) Aug. 13.

Extract of a letter dated Newry, (Ireland) May 14, 1801.

"We are in expectation of, [illegible] vernment are taking up once more H. Banks, J. Houſton, and many others in Dublin, are now confined. A counſellor Donavan, who had been ſeveral years in France, was returning to England a few days ago, and was ſeized juſt as he landed—The information muſt have come from the other ſide."

Extract from another letter, dated Derry, May 21, 1801.

"Numbers are emigrating from all parts to America—for my part I ſhall wait the iſſue of a ſtruggle which will certainly be made if the French expedition is preparing for this country."

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 10.

Letters from Liſbon, mention, that the French and Spaniſh troops had entered Portugal and captured ſeveral places and were advancing to Liſbon, that an armiſtice was agreed on, between France, Spain and Portugal, ſuppoſed to be concurred in by Brittain, the terms, payment of a large ſum of money by Portugal, and the excluſion of the Britiſh from the ports of Portugal. While the ratificatiion of the armiſtice was exchanging, information was received at Liſbon, July 3, that an inſurrection had broken out at Madrid, that the king had eſcaped and gone to Arragon, and that the French army were haſtening to Madrid to quell the commotion. The object of France, is doubtleſs the ſubjugation of Portugal and the diſorganization of Spain.

By the ſloop Semiramis, from Charleſton, we have received papers from thence to the 2d inſt.—the moſt important of their contents will be found under the marine head— the paper of the 31 contains an account of the French under Menou, having made a ſortie from Alexandria, killed a great number of the Engliſh army and forced them to raiſe the ſiege. *N. Y. Daily Adv.*

A gentleman arrived in this city, who came paſſenger in the Semiramis from Charleſton to New-York—he ſays that the above account was received at Charleſton by a veſſel in 50 days from Vigo in Spain. We have had news much later than that veſſel could poſſibly bring. The article is entitled to no credit. It is ſomewhat remarkable that Charleſton papers to the 2d only ſhould be received, and the account publiſhed from one of the third!

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Auguſt 11, to a reſpectable houſe in this city.

Arrived yeſterday captain Jircovich, of the polacre Benvenuto, chartered by the American conſul at Tunis to carry diſpatches for government. The conſul told the captain that the Dey of Tripoli aſks from the American government 500,000 dollars for the preſent, and 400,000 dollars for every enſuing year.

A gentleman who arrived at New-York in the ſhip Hare, in 31 days from Liſbon, informs, that on their ſailing it was reported that the French, who were within 15 leagues, were to enter that place on the 11th July, agreeably to treaty.—He alſo adds, that a houſe had been prepared for the reception of Lucien Buonaparte—that juſt before he Hare ſailed, a number of Brazil merchant ſhips arrived at Liſbon, all armed.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And ready to be delivered to ſubſcribers,

ORATIONS

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, &c.

Delivered in the State houſe in Frankfort on the Fourth day of July laſt, by Four Students.——A few copies for ſale at this office.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend the commiſſioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery county, on the 22d day of September next, at the houſe of Conrrod Cee, on the Sycamore fork of Slate creek, in order to proceed from thence to the ſouth weſt corner of James French's ſurvey of nine thouſand acres of land, to perpetuate the teſtimony of certain witneſſes, to eſtabliſh the beginning corner of a ſurvey of two thouſand four hundred and fifty-ſeven and a half acres, made in the name of John E. King and William Calk, and do ſuch other acts as may be deemed neceſſary and agreeable to law.

WILLIAM OREAR.

Auguſt 29th, 1801. †

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Davidſon county, and ſtate of Tenneſſee, two light Mulatto Boys—one about eighteen years of age, and the other about nineteen; their hair is tolerable ſtraight, ſomething like an Indian; one had two of his fore teeth knocked out when ſmall, perhaps there may be a ſmall ſtump of a tooth growing in the place—The other has a ſcar in his right ear, appears as though it was cut with a knife; one of them about five feet eight inches high, the other about five feet ſix inches high; one of them is by the name of GREEN, the other by the name of MOSE, [illegible] againſt them. Any perſon that will deliver ſaid negro boys to me, or confine them ſo that I get them, ſhall receive the above reward, and all expences paid.

JOHN BOSLEY.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine, hath abſconded from my bed and board, I therefore forwarn all perſons from crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting, and I do alſo forewarn all perſons from taking any notes, bonds, or accounts from her, due me.

Thomas Eubank.

4th Augt. 1801. †3w

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Clarke county, on the evening of the 23d inſtant,

JOE.

A likely negro man, about twenty two years of age, about ſix feet high, of a yellow complexion; had on tow linen hunting-ſhirt, ſhirt and overalls, a linſey jacket, of a reddiſh color, a wool hat, about half worn, with a large brim and ſmall crown, and generally wears it cocked—he took with him a likely ſorrel horſe, with a large blaze in his face, branded on the near ſhoulder, P, and on the near buttock, S, a ſaddle and bridle. The evening before he ran away he was ſeen to have a paſs, by means of which it is ſuppoſed he expects to prevent being taken up. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſlave and ſecures him, ſo that I get him, ſhall have the above reward, with all reaſonable charges, if brought home.

PETER SCHOLL.

Auguſt 27th, 1801. †2w

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Garrard county, about one mile from the court-houſe, a negro man, named

BASIL,

About 25 or 26 years old, of a dark complexion, about five feet eight or ten inches high, has a ſcar over one of his eyes—Said negro was lately the property of Edmund Singleton, of Jeſſamine county, who purchaſed him of a Mr. Shadwell. I will give the above reward to any perſon who will deliver him to me, at my own houſe, or Fifteen Dollars to any one who will ſecure him in any jail of this ſtate, ſo that I get him.

JOSEPH OATMAN.

23d Auguſt, 1801. †3w

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living on the great road leading from Lexington to the iron works, near Radcliff's mills, on Stoner, a Sorrel Filley, two hind feet white, neither docked nor branded, two years old paſt, about twelve hands high, appraiſed to 13 dollars & a half.

HENRY ENLOWES.

Bourbon County, July 6th, 1801. †

NOTICE,

THAT I ſhall attend the commiſſioners appointed by the county court of Fleming, on the 29th of September next, at Silas Johnſon's, in ſaid county, and from thence proceed to the beginning of a ſurvey of 1000 acres, made in the name of Benj. Robets; and thence to take depoſitions of witneſſes to perpetuate their teſtimony, and ſhall continue from day to day, until the buſineſs is finiſhed.

Nathaniel Rogers,

Agent for the eſtate of

Peter Smitzer, dec'd

Auguſt 20th, 1801. 3tf

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

[ORIGINAL.]

To Miss M. WATSON,
From Marietta Nov. 1797.

BY WILLIAM LETTELL, ESQ.

FROM that dark vale by Providence deſign'd
A refuge for the worſt of human kind,
Th' impending ſhade and veſtabule of Hell
Where Devils yet undamn'd delight to dwell,
Where virtue's ſelf by vice is kept in awe,
Where blaſphemy is ſanctify'd by law,
Where judges, law, and equity deride,
Where poverty goes hand in hand with pride,
Where loweſt meaneſs walks without diſguiſe,
Where nothings honorable but poliſh'd vice,
Where innocence and honor are unknown,
Where Fopling Flutter ſits on reaſon's throne,
Th' inchanted land of intrigue and low art,
Where love can never reach the human heart,
Philander to his dear Narciſſa ſends.
Thou firſt of women and thou beſt of friends!
To me ſo long in ſtricteſt union join'd
By ſtrong conſimilarity of mind,
So long endear'd by every glowing charm
Which can the paſſions move, or boſom warm,
But doubly now while here I live alone,
Of all unknowing and to all unknown,
May peace, and health, and wealth around you wait
As bright attendants on your happier fate!
And oh! may God whom you ſincerely ſerve
From every ſnare that lovely mind preſerve!
Spotleſs alike from folly and from ſin
Tranquil and placid, quiet and ſerene,
To grace the rareſt characters in life
The modeſt virgin, and the peaceful wife.
For ſure Narciſſa never was deſign'd
To be a ſlave, or tyrant, to mankind:
To wound a Monkey with loves piercing dart,
To win a Coxcomb, and to loſe her heart:
To live and die an unreſpected maid:
Or loſt in vice make lechery a trade:
Or as a fury with the name of wife
To make a hell of matrimonial life:
Aſk you how here I ſpend the tedious day;
Or paſs the gloomy hours of life away?
Abſtracted from the giddy world, I read
The lives and maxims of the mighty dead:
And have ſome friends, to whom I dare impart
The feelings of an undeſigning heart.
For here, e'en here, tho' in the verge of hell,
Some noble friends of heaven born virtue dwell:
The Putnams firſt, of ſtrong deſcerning mind,
And Meigs, the friend of ſcience and mankind:
The Gilmans long to fame and honor known
Whom all the milder virtues call their own:
And Howe of mind ſo gentle, meek, and mild,
He ſeems to be Good Nature's firſt born child.
And here the virtuous man may ſafely reſt
And no temptation e'er invade his breaſt,
For vice and folly, at a certain height,
Loſing their charms aſtoniſh and affright:
And ſouls to virtue, ſenſe, and honor, dead.
We never imitate but hate and dread.
To cloſe the matter, ſince you condeſcend
To own me as your patron, and your friend,
And ſince 'tis now by Providence divine
Decided, that you never can be mine,
[illegible] life the utmoſt that I can
And hope I ſhall the character maintain
Without a ſpot, a blemiſh, or a ſtain;
That it may ne'er be ſaid in after time
Narciſſa caſt her pearls before a ſwine;
Or me who gave up virtue for a jeſt,
And ended in *a faſhionable beaſt.*

ANECDOTE.

[ORIGINAL.]

Two men coming in ſight of a town, one obſerved to the other "There it is—don't you ſee it?" The other replied, "D——n ſuch a place; I can't ſee the *town* for the *houſes.*"

ON GAMING.

OF all the vices which diſgrace the human ſpecies, there is none, perhaps, more deteſtable in the eyes of a civilized and virtuous citizen, nor more injurious to a nation at large, than the practice of Gaming. Man in his uncivilized ſtate, ſeems to have been contented with what he could obtain by his own labour, & was totally unacquainted with this pernicious vice.—Does it not, therefore, appear ſtrange that it ſhould find acceſs among an induſtrious, & otherwiſe virtuous people. Where gaming is wholly confined to the purpoſe of amuſement, and men chooſe to SPEND their time in that manner for want of better employment, then it may be conſidered more favorably, but by no means in a commendable point of view. Where it is followed on lucrative principles, nothing can be more vicious, nothing more deteſtable in a fellow creature. Only imagine to yourſelf, my reader the picture of a man, who has fleeced his neighbor out of his whole eſtate, or who has been fleeced himſelf to an equal extent. If he ſhould have the good luck (as he would call it) of ruining his neighbor, would his money afford ſufficient atonement to his conſcience for the calamities in which his villainy had overwhelmed an imprudent huſband, and an unfortunate but perfectly innocent wife and children—Could any man, I ſay, under theſe circumſtances view himſelf otherwiſe than with horror? Muſt not a ſurvey of his own character frighten his imagination, if he is not entirely loſt to all ſenſe of ſhame or remorſe?

On the other hand, ſhould fortune prove unfavorable to him, or in plainer language, ſhould his adverſary be more expert at cheating than he is, he would find himſelf reduced to beggary by his own imprudence, and his poor miſerable wife and infant children looking up to him for that ſubſiſtence which he could not procure for them. What muſt be the feelings of the diſtreſſed man in this dilemma—while the agonizing thought of having ruined himſelf and family would inceſſantly haunt his diſtracted mind. Some may urge that they would not riſk ſo much, and therefore could not looſe their ALL. But experience has proven that few men are capable of ſelf command when engaged in gaming. Should luck prove favorable at the beginning, "why" ſays the gameſter, "*I ſhall loſe nothing, even if I ſhould loſe what I have now won, but I have the chance of winning much more.*" Thus he generally perſiſts in his obſtinacy until he LOSES not only what he had won but *much* more. When fortune proves againſt him, and he has loſt a conſiderable ſum, he ſtill perſeveres, until his laſt ſtake is ſwept off in endeavoring to recover what he had at firſt loſt.

Theſe are many of the evils attendant on Gaming, but not the only ones. A man not only expoſes his money, but likewiſe his health, his morals and his character. A perſon who gambles, muſt of courſe, break his reſt by ſitting up, and drunkenneſs is a conſtant attendant on a gaming table: He therefore ruins his conſtitution. A profeſſed gameſter to have a *fair* chance, muſt let no opportunity of *cheating* paſs unobtained; thus his morals are debaſed, and when any particular inſtance of his foul play is diſcovered to the world his character is of courſe ruined.

To all theſe rules there may be ſome exceptions, but ſorry am I to ſay, they are extremely ſcarce; yea not one in an hundred. How many inſtances could I enumerate of men, who, from eaſy circumſtances have reduced themſelves and families to want by gaming—of young men who have been ſeduced from their buſineſs, and hurled headlong into the abyſs of vice and miſery by this ſeductive Dæmon—But my readers by calling to mind thoſe inſtances which came within their own recollections may ſave me the trouble of ſo diſagreeable a narrative. Parents inſtead of ſetting ſo pernicious an example to their children, ſhould inform them of the many evils reſulting from gaming, and of the diſgrace which a young man would ſuſtain from being caught in ſuch company. But it is no wonder that inexperienced youths follow, when their ſires lead the way.

The above is humbly ſubmitted to the particularly for the benefit of thoſe intended it may concern; ſhould it be any way inſtrumental in recovering a ſingle individual from thoſe paths of licentiouſneſs, the writer will conſider himſelf fully compenſated for his trouble, while he has the pleaſure of ſubſcribing himſelf.

A Reformed Gameſter.

LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of reſpectability in Philadelphia, to ſell about one hundred and eighthy thouſand acres of

LAND,

in different parts of this ſtate,—ſome of it MILITARY LANDS ſouth of Green river—The payments will be made eaſy. I will take a ſmall part in CASH, the ballance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for three fourths of the purchaſe money, payable in one, two and three years.—A deſcription of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

Thos. Bodley.

December 20th, 1800.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living at Mann's Lick about the 28th December laſt a Negro man named

HARRY,

about 25 years of age, upwards of ſix feet high, very likely, active and well made, has a variety of cloathing with him, among which is the following. A new green broad cloth coat, ſwanſdown jacket, gingham do. white ſhirts, new leather overalls, caſtor hat, a new grey linſey hunting-ſhirt, old cloth overalls, ſtrong new ſhoes, &c. &c. Any perſon who will ſecure the above negro in any Jail, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS reward, or the above reward if brought home, paid by me.

tf JAMES F. MOORE.

COACH MAKING.

THE ſubſcribers from Philadelphia, inform their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they have juſt commenced the various branches of COACH & COACH HARNESS MAKING, PAINTING & TRIMMING, oppoſite mr. David Stout's Lime-Stone ſtreet, and near meſſrs. Baſtrop and Nancarrow's Factory, where thoſe who choſe to employ them, may have their work done at the ſhorteſt notice, the moſt reaſonable price, and the neateſt manner.

Richard Ashton,
John W. Stout.

Lexington, May 14th, 1801. tt6ſ

FOR SALE,
My BRICK HOUSE

ON Short Street, oppoſite the Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe, & nearly oppoſite the Market-Houſe, Lexington. I will receive in payment, one third Caſh, and two third's Propety. The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM ROSS.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcribers living near Mount-ſterling, in Montgomery county, on the 7th inſtant, two negro men, the one is the property of Moſes Bledſoe, by the name of JIM, who before he ſtarted broke open a deſk, and took out ſome money and other articles, alſo took away a very likely ſmall rifle gun with ſome ſilver mounting as a thumb piece, and about the loops the makers name on the barrel, is S. Lauck, he took a new fur hat, an old white flannel coat, an old brown cloath coat, a ſhort yellow linſey coat, a pair of new worſted ſtockings, bandanna and ſilk handkerchiefs, a new blanket, a new powderhorn hung with broad blue ferreting, lead, powder, and many other articles of ſtore goods, and cloathing; the above fellow Jim as rather under a middle ſize, about five feet ſix inches high, of a guilty down look, 25 years of age, black colour, a faſt ſtammering ſpeech, a large and wide mouth, and walks very light and nimble; they went prepared to take horſes, with equipage as for a long journey;—the other is the property of Thomas Jameſon, named ADAM a ſtout fellow about 20 years of age, alſo a down look and s ſome what lighter in colour than the other, one of his under fore teeth out, and will be ſlower of ſpeech, yet principle coleague; as for cloathing they will change alternately and may part with the gun through fear of ſuſpicion, it is thought they will aim to croſs the Ohio, they had along a light colour-ed ſurtout, that has been rent nearly through the back and ſewed up; whoever ſecures ſaid negroes, or returns them to the owners ſhall have the reward.

The above fellows has been taken and eſcaped from Montgomery jail, and we have taken the gun and ſome other articles from them, and the reward ſhall ſtill be given agreeably to the advertiſement.

Moſes Bledſoe.
Thomas Jameſon,

June 8th, 1801. tf

THE partnerſhip of BLEDSOE & BAYLOR, is diſſolved by mutual conſent, all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid firm, are requeſted to call on Walker Baylor and pay off their reſpective balances—who has lately returned from Baltimore with a general aſſortment of GOODS, amongſt which are

LOAF & MUSCOVADO Sugars of a superior quallity,
BEST GREEN COFFE; CHOCOLATE & TEAS; MALAGA, TENERIFF, OLD MADEIRA WINES.
FIRST & SECOND QUALITY FRENCH BRANDY.
PEPPER, PIMENTO, ALLUM, COPERAS & MADDER.
QUEENS WARE assorted
HARD WARE & CUTLERY assorted.

He has alſo on hand, a quantity of Mann's Lick SALT, of a ſuperior quality two years old.

N. B. Country merchants and others may be ſupplied with any article in the above line on the moſt moderate terms for CASH.

Trotter & Scott,

HAVE juſt received, and now opening for ſale, at their Store, in Lexington, a complete aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Well ſuited to the preſent and approaching ſeaſons, conſiſting of Dry Goods Groceries, Queens and Glaſs Ware, Bar-Iron, Steel, Imported Caſtings, Nails, Window-Glaſs, Boulting-Cloths, ſuited for Merchant or Country Work—likewiſe a ſupply of Mann's Lick Salt, all of which will be ſold at their uſual low prices for Caſh.

Lexington, April 20, 1801.

FOR SALE.
A TAN YARD,

WITH a ſmall ſtock and materials for carrying it on; with about thirty or forty acres of land, twelve acres cleared, lying in Woodford county, ten miles fron the court honſe, eighteen from Lexington, and about a mile and a quarter from the Kentucky river, within half a mile of Fromans iron works, griſt-mill and ſaw-mill; there is a good waggon road from thence to the river; there is eight vats, lime &c. with a good mill-houſe, two good cabbins, and a never failing ſpring, with a fall of about 20 feet; the ſituation for convenience of water, and barck, is ſuperior to any I have ſeen in the ſtate, thoſe inclining to purchaſe will pleaſe apply to me on the premiſes, or to David or Thomas Reid, Lexington.

tf WILLIAM REID.

RICE—For Sale,

AT the Kentucky Vine Yard, about five miles above the mouth of Hickman, on the Kentucky river, a Quantity of EXCELLENT RICE—thoſe who will purchaſe 10lbs. or upwards ſhall be furniſhed at ſix pence perpound, delivered either or at the Vine Yard, or at the mouth of Hickman.

J. J. Dufour.

March 24th, 1801. tf

Alexander Parker,

HAS juſt imported, and now opening at his Store, oppoſite the Court-Houſe, in Lexington, a very large and elegant aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Conſiſting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Stationary, Hard, Queens, China and Glaſs Ware, which he will ſell on the moſt reduced prices for Caſh.

N. B. In the above aſſortment there is Cut Nails of every ſize, Saw-Mill Cranks, Boulting-Cloths, and a large quantity of Coarſe Muſlin, aſſorted, which will be ſold by the bale or piece, lower than uſual.

Lexington, April 20, 1801.

STRAYED

FROM my plantation on Cane run, eight miles from Lexington, the 1ſt of March, A DARK BAY FILLEY, two years old this ſpring, about fourteen hands high, ſtout made, not branded, long mane and tale, ſtar in her forehead one ſide of which is a raon, ſome white on her hind feet, a ſcar on her left buttock. Any perſon that will bring the ſaid Filley to me, or give information, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by

tf *Walter Warfield.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A Good Journeyman
STOCKING-WEAVER,

TO whom good wages and conſtant employment will be given.—His wages ſhall be paid him every Saturday evening. He muſt be of good character, elſe he need not apply.

3wt *John Baptiſta Kalb.*

FOR SALE,
A Tract of LAND,

OF about 1200 Acres, on Licking, ſix miles from the Ohio—it is Good Farming Land, and will be ſold together, or divided into ſmaller tracts, to ſuit the purchaſer.—The terms will be low for CASH and TOBBACCO.—Apply to

Geo. Poyzer.

Lexington, Jan. 17th 1801. tf

PUBLIC SALE.

ON the third Monday in October will be ſold to the higheſt bidder at Jeſſamine court houſe, all the Lands belonging to Benjamin Netherland, lying in Jeſſamine county, or ſo much of each tract as will diſcharge the ſtate tax due thereon, for the year 1800.

PATRICK GRAY, Shff.

July 13th, 1801. 3m

New & Cheap Store.

LEWIS SANDERS & Co.

Have just received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH they are now opening in the room lately occupied by Meſs. Bledſoe & Baylor, and formerly by Mr. Patrick M'Cullough, which they offer for ſale on the moſt reaſonable terms, conſiſting of all kinds of Dry Goods, a general aſſortment of Hard Ware, Groceries, China, Glaſs and Queens Ware, Nails, Anvils and Vices, Steel, articles for finiſhing Dwelling Houſes, &c. Cotton and Wool Cards, School Books, &c. In the purchaſe of all the above articles, great bargains may be obtained for Caſh, but no truſt on any terms.

Lexington, July 6th, 1801.

CHEAP GOODS.

Saml. & Geo. Trotter,

HAVE juſt received from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their Store, on Main ſtreet, Lexington, an extenſive and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Conſiſting of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Groceries, China, Glaſs, Queens and Tin Wares, Nails, Bar-Iron, Steel, &c. &c. which they offer for ſale either wholeſale or retail, for Caſh in hand. Having bought a conſiderable ſhare of the preſent importation at Vendue, purchaſers may depend on receiving greater bargains than any hitherto ſold in this ſtate. No credit can be given, on any conditions what ever.

Lexington, 20th April, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,
A CHAIR,

With Head to take off, and Plated Wings,
Alos, an Excellent
PLATED HARNESS.

Apply to
Mr. Wyat, Coachmaker,
Lexington.

FOR SALE.

THE Property lately occupied in this town, by mr. Arthur Thompſon, and at preſent by Mr. Dellum, conſiſting of Two New Two Story

FRAME HOUSES,

Neatly finiſhed, large and convenient Cellars, a large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke-Houſe, and Three Lots belonging to the above premiſes. Alſo two hundred acres of GOOD QUALITIED LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about ſeven miles from this town; the title clear of every kind of diſpute; the Land is well watered, but entirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be received in Produce. The terms will be made known by application to Meſſrs. Cochrane & Thurſby, merchants, of Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, in Danville.

Danville, 9 February, 1801 J. BIRNEY.
JJtp